

He emphasized that Russians should be on this commission.

Lloyd George said he thought that for the Allies to get on against the Genoa gathering, would be wasted effort because nothing further could be accomplished without consultation with the Russians.

Such a commission as he proposed, the Premier continued, could work only in a harmonious atmosphere, and there would be no real chance of establishing in Europe on the understanding that the frontiers stand for the present or until the commission's work was done. Meanwhile, he insisted, neither side could rely on any propaganda, particularly the kind that was supported and financed by governments. He said that a sharp reply would have to be made to the Russians for their refusal to agree to cease propaganda.

Adjourned Until Monday

Barthou's speech came after Lloyd George had spoken, and completely negated all that the British Premier had proposed. The discussions did not end there, for after Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, had taken part of the conference, and other delegates had addressed the commission, adjournment was taken until Monday, when the questions will be examined further.

Lloyd George's speech supported the "Italy is not prepared to refuse the practical suggestions made by the British government," he said. "Progress has already been made and I see no reason why the commission should not obtain practical results. A rupture would be dangerous internally and externally. The Russians must be represented on the commission and I sincerely endorse the whole British scheme."

Premier Britaine of Romania, speaking for the Little Entente, proposed a sort of compromise between the British and French views, although in general it was opposed to the British position.

Lloyd George, speaking again, said that he was extremely anxious to preserve unity among the Western powers at the conference, but that he must insist on the inclusion of the Russians on any commission.

Between the morning and the afternoon sessions of the commission Lloyd George and Barthou had lunch together and effected a compromise, while their two positions, but without any apparent success.

Lloyd George Still Hopeful

Critics of Lloyd George described today's meetings of the sub-commission as a "stagnant hearing of the issues" on the Genoa conference. The British Premier showed no evidence of discouragement as he presented his new proposals. He still believes that there is much the conference can do, and that he has never fought against greater odds than he is contending with here, he seems not to understand the possibilities of defeat.

"I might almost be said that the bottom of the ship that Lloyd George launched with so much hope five weeks ago had fallen out and, although the hull is still floating, it is going down rapidly," said Lloyd George and First Minister Schanzer are still at their posts, but the rudder no longer responds, and it seems that only a miracle will enable the British leader to bring his craft into port.

GENOA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George will have a conference at his villa to-morrow with Baron Gash, M. Barthou, M. Jaspard, of Belgium, and M. Schanzer in an effort to reach a compromise on the Russian question.

After the meeting of the sub-commission to-day, Edward Grigg, Secretary to the British delegation, said there had been progress, but gave no definite explanation of its nature. The French and British delegations, he added, were still at their posts, but nothing definite had been reached. Accounts of the meeting by members of other delegations, however, give little indication that a compromise is any nearer.

All Want America In

The Russians have announced that they will not accept any plan dividing them from the discussions. On one thing all the delegations agree, the inviting powers, the Little Entente and the Baltic Entente, as well as the neutrals, namely, that the United States must be induced to participate in the mixed commission.

M. Colrat, French Under Secretary of State, said in a dispatch to the Press that he still felt confident of an accord. Suggestions have been made that a special commission of Russian experts be formed, which may be called on by the mixed commission when it desires information.

Official Washington Is Silent on French Plea

Careful consideration To Be Given to Proposal: President May Consult Senate

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13.—While officials to-night withheld comment on the report from Genoa that the French delegation had appealed to American Ambassador Child to urge the United States to participate in the proposed mixed commission to investigate the Russian situation, it was indicated that this government would give careful consideration to such a proposal when it had been formally presented.

Ever since the opening of the Genoa conference President Harding has held out great hopes that an advance step being taken by the European governments toward permanent rehabilitation. While the United States is committed to a definite policy of not recognizing the Russian situation, it is thought also that the President would seek the consent of the Senate before any response is made should the invitation of the French government materialize.

The President is understood to believe that there is a widespread sentiment in this country that favors assisting the Russian nation again to become officially recognized by the nations of the world. The disposition of the Administration is to do everything possible consistent with the traditional policy of the United States to assist the war-ridden nations to become established. Particularly was this reflected in the readiness of Congress to appropriate funds with which the American Relief Commission has poured into Russia food supplies.

Airplane Thief Flees As Ship Hits Tree

DALLAS, Tex., May 13.—Dallas's airplane thief came to grief yesterday when the ship he took from Love Field, former government aviation post, was smashed against a tree near Bluffdale. The man who piloted the airplane away is unidentified. There was no indication, telephone reports from Bluffdale said, that he had been hurt.

Officers at Bluffdale kept watch for the plane when they picked up wireless information of the theft broadcast from Dallas.

for the starving populace. On the other hand, there is believed to be a widespread sentiment among American people not to become involved in world politics, and in pursuance of this sentiment the Administration has not swerved from a policy of non-attendance at the official way at the Genoa and other conferences with the European powers.

Bolsheviks Advise Pope To Study Soviet Laws

Plea for Religious Freedom Is Said to Show 'Insufficient Knowledge'; Decree Is Cited

GENOA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian delegation to the Economic Conference to-day issued a communique concerning the recent Papal encyclical, saying the question mentioned therein, namely, "an insufficient knowledge of Soviet legislation, as those questions already have been settled with perfect clarity by the decree of January 23, 1918, on the separation of Church and State."

The communique quotes articles of that decree under the provisions of which any obstacle to liberty of worship is prohibited, and also showing that no privilege can be granted to any citizen because of the religion he professes.

Quoting further from the decree, the Soviet communique says:

"Any citizen can profess any religion he chooses, or can profess none. Professing one religion rather than another, or professing no religion, gives rise to no special rights or obligations. Freedom of worship is guaranteed to all unless they disturb public order or cause attacks against the rights of citizens."

"There is complete separation between the Church and the schools. Religious teaching is prohibited in government schools, but it can be imparted privately. All properties belonging to churches, monasteries and convents, but the use of churches and the furnishings necessary to worship are given free by the local authorities to the members of each church."

No Separate Treaty With Russia Now, Japan Asserts

TOKIO, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Japan has no intention at present of negotiating a separate treaty with Russia, it was declared at the Foreign Office to-day.

Japan's future course of action in this connection has not been discussed, it was added, and she will abide by the results of the Genoa Conference.

Returns From Venezuela After 10 Years in Jail

Fernandez Will Present Complaint Against Gomez Government to State Department

Gerardo Fernandez, an American citizen, who went to Venezuela in 1908 to engage in the automobile business and was imprisoned by the Gomez government on charges of plotting to overthrow it, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Algonquin, of the Clyde Line, from Caribbean and West Indian ports.

Fernandez repeated the narrative of his incarceration that was brought here several months ago by friends who had met him in Caracas after his liberation. He said yesterday that he had no cause whatever the adherents of Gomez arrested him, and without trial put him into San Carlos prison, out of Caracas, where he was held for ten years. He said he had no form of incarceration was to jail a man under a fictitious name, and in this way the government officials were able to keep the identity of the prisoner hidden and offset measures that might be taken for his release. He said he knew of one instance where a fellow prisoner, an American, had both hands chopped off while in jail.

Fernandez said he had no evidence of documentary evidence against the Gomez government and would present it to the State Department next week.

Taxation Scheme Wrong, Declares Otto H. Kahn

Progressive Income Tax Principle Applied With 'Vindictive Unreason,' He Says

Before embarking for Europe yesterday Otto H. Kahn told a meeting of the Committee of American Business Men in the Midway Club, the men with strict governmental economy, the annual expenditures of the Federal government, now amounting to about \$4,000,000,000, probably could not be reduced materially below that figure, although the annual expenditures prior to the war were about \$1,000,000,000.

"That is a vast increase," said Mr. Kahn, "yet the burden is not really an excessively heavy one in proportion to the nation's wealth and resources, and could be borne with relative ease if it were properly adjusted. As a matter of fact, it is grossly maladjusted. For many years prior to the war America prospered and the taxation system, which was so lightly on every one but the subject of taxation was one of but slight general concern."

"If it has now become one of our major problems the reason is to be found far less in the increased revenue requirements arising out of the war than in the stubborn adherence to a faulty system and ill-judged methods of taxation."

The progressive income tax principle has been applied with "vindictive unreason," he added, and "as the rate of surtaxes is lowered the aggregate amount of income subjecting itself to taxation will be largely increased."

Oklahoma College Student Accused of Slaying Alabamian

STILLWATER, Okla., May 13.—Earl E. Gordon, of Miami, Okla., a Federal student of the Oklahoma College of Law here, was held without bail for trial in District Court to-day at the conclusion of his preliminary hearing on a charge of murder in connection with the shooting of Beckham Cobb of Birmingham, Ala., another student. Cobb was slain in a street bordering the college campus, May 9.

Don't Fail U. S. Balfour Warns League Council

English Statesman Says Europe Must Meet Offer to Aid Russian Refugees or Lose Caste in America

\$20,000 More Is Needed

Relief Worker Officially Presents Proposal to Feed 27,000 in Constantinople

GENEVA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Earl of Balfour warned the nations of Europe to-day that they would lose what prestige they have in America unless, in making appeals for aid, they show some indication of trying to help themselves. Lord Balfour's warning was voiced in connection with discussion by the Council of the League of Nations this afternoon of the American Relief Administration offer to feed Russian refugees in Constantinople.

The offer on which Lord Balfour based his remarks, employing words which plainly startled the council, was presented by Arthur C. Ringland, American Relief Administration representative at Warsaw. It proposed that the Relief Administration continue the feeding and maintenance of 27,000 Russian refugees in Constantinople for four months upon the condition that the members of the league raise \$20,000 to finance the evacuation of the refugees into Europe at the end of that time. The offer entails an expense of \$125,000, and is subject to acceptance by June 1.

Mr. Ringland at the same time announced that the Y. M. C. A. had cabled an offer of \$50,000 for the vocational training of these refugees after their removal. He explained that the Relief Administration had determined it was of no use to continue the feeding unless definite provisions were made for the future of the refugees.

The pledge of \$10,000 for England.

Lord Balfour immediately pledged Great Britain to give \$10,000, one-third of the amount needed to meet the American offer.

"The United States unfortunately is not a member of the league," said Lord Balfour in addressing the conference, "but it is quite clear that an important section of the American public is deeply concerned with the state of affairs in Europe."

"America has shown itself ready and willing to assist in restoring the world, but what opinion can they form of the League of Nations? It is not until it turns out that Europe does not find the narrow margin of \$20,000 needed to meet this generous American offer that the league will not only lose credit among its members, but will lose what prestige it has in the United States, and it would be one of the darkest blots on the present sad state of affairs."

Mr. Ringland is the first American to appear before the council in such an official way and his appearance therefore was the subject of much comment in the press. He was accompanied by C. Clavin Davis, of Constantinople, who said the American Red Cross would probably continue its relief work there if the American Relief Administration offer was accepted.

The council officially thanked the Americans for their offer and promised to make every effort to raise the funds required. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the League's High Commissioner for Russian Relief, said America could always be depended upon to do its part in such work.

Famine Board Proposed

A proposal for the appointment of a commission to investigate the ultimate effect of the Russian famine on Western Europe came up for consideration before the council.

Formation of such a commission has been recommended to the council by Dr. Nansen, who declared Western Europe will have the famine the first year there is a failure of the American and Canadian crops unless drastic steps are taken to halt the era of non-production in Russia. Indications are that, if such measures are not taken, the food shortage in the latter country will continue for several years, he says.

The French and Italian objections to immediate consideration of the proposition to approve the British mandate for Palestine made it seem certain to-day that the question would be postponed until the next meeting of the Council of the League, after Lord Balfour had planned to ask the council to-day to put the mandate on the calendar of the present sessions, but Leon Bourgeois, for France, and Marquis Imperiali, for Italy, reported their governments unprepared to consent to approval of the mandate at this time.

The French reason for objecting to immediate consideration was that France wished to have the mandate for Syria approved at the same time, while the Italian reason was that the whole question had been complicated by the fact that the Treaty of Sevres had never been ratified.

Both France and Italy complained of the abruptness of the British proposal, which had not allowed time for the governments to consider the subject.

Protectorate for Albania

A League of Nations protectorate for Albania was virtually decided upon by the council this afternoon, after Italy's objection had been overcome.

This is the first time, league officials pointed out, that the body has assumed such extensive obligations in the administration of any country's internal affairs. The decision was the result of a request by the Albanian government for the league's assistance in Albania's efforts to make a place for herself among the nations of Europe.

The council also decided to appoint a prominent American educator to membership on the international commission which is to make a study of intellectual co-operation among nations. This commission will strive to solve such problems as the exchange of professors between countries, relations between universities, international reference books and similar educational questions.

Ulster Constables And Republicans Wage Rifle Battle

Priest and 25 Other Men Seized With Pistols and Bombs in Raid on Hall; Belfast Postman Is Slain

BELFAST, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Ulster special constables last evening surprised a party of republicans drilling in the Rathfriland district, County Down. The drilling party, when challenged, opened fire, to which the specials replied. What the resulting casualties were was not stated in the advices reaching here this morning.

Reinforcements from Newry later raided a hall near by and arrested twenty-six men, one of whom was Father Patrick McCartan, and captured several rifles and revolvers and two bombs.

The commandant of the specials released Father McCartan this morning, but the remaining officers are still being held in the military barracks.

A postman was shot dead in North Belfast this morning and another man was wounded.

The military authorities here take a serious view of the attack on Gunner Rolle, who was held up in Dublin last night by armed men. Rolle was wounded in the neck and died in a hospital this morning. Rolle, with a friend, had been in uniform, and was walking along a street when the men took a bandolier from Rolle's friend. The argument which followed resulted in the attack.

General James T. Frost, of the Kilkeny garrison, who has seen service in the American army, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel-Commandant. It was announced to-day that he had been appointed to be made an important center, to be used as a depot for equipment and supplies for Southern Ireland.

The employees of the Clieves Creamery factory at Carrick-on-Shuir and its branches at Tipperary, Clonmel, Knocknagall and Mallow took over the plants to-day as a result of the failure of negotiations with their employers regarding wages. The red flag was hoisted at all these places.

The employees of the Tipperary branch issued a proclamation declaring that the employees had taken control of the plant, and that they had amassed a profit of more than \$100,000 during the war and that now they wanted to reduce the workers' wages by one-third. Therefore, said the proclamation, the employees had taken control themselves in the interest of the workers and farmers of the general community.

Vegetables by Airplane New Bay State Luxury

Governor Will Get First Bunch of New Jersey Grass Over Five-Hour Route

MULLICA HILL, N. J., May 13.—The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture decided at a meeting at Mickleton to ship Gloucester County garden sabbas by airplane.

The first shipment will consist of 1,000 bunches of asparagus and a bunch of Jersey grass. The asparagus is to be sent to Boston Wednesday. Bert Acosta, pilot of the airplane, will deliver the bunch of grass to the Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. White, president of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, will accompany the first air shipment of vegetables. It is believed that the asparagus will reach the consumer's hands in Boston within five hours after the airplane is loaded.

The flight will start at 9 a. m. from a field between Mullica Hill and Swedesboro. The airplane is equipped with wireless, in case any one along the route wants to order a few bunches of asparagus. The vegetable air express is a project of the Netherlands Aircraft Company of New York.

Hill Administrator Named

G. P. Flannery to Control \$15,000,000 Estate in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—George P. Flannery, president of the Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul, to-day was named by Probate Judge Howard Wheeler to be administrator of the \$15,000,000 estate of Mrs. Mary T. Hill, widow of the late James J. Hill, the great railroad builder.

The appointment was made on agreement and petition of the nine heirs, seven of whom previously had sought selection of the Northwestern Trust Company, while Louis W. Hill and a sister asked that Louis be appointed. Judge Wheeler fixed the bond of Mr. Flannery at \$1,000,000, stipulated by the heirs.

Cox Refuses to Enter Race for Governor in Ohio

DAYTON, Ohio, May 13.—Former Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President in 1920, to-day declined the invitation of a political club to enter the race for Governor of Ohio this year.

His entrance, he said, would be "singularly unbecoming to a gentleman who already had given much time to the candidacies. If one takes the work seriously, and he should, the executive task is a hard, grueling job, and I would not want to turn it to him with any sense of happiness."

French to Quit Conference by Middle of the Week Unless Reds Are Dropped

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.

PARIS, May 13.—The French delegation at the Genoa conference is expected to return to Paris the middle of next week if negotiations there are devoted to further consideration of the Russian problem. This result will follow from instructions which Premier Poincare sent to Louis Barthou, chief of the French delegates, last night, to take no further part in discussion of the Russian question, and informing Barthou that the only reason that would justify the delegation remaining at Genoa would be the transaction of other business.

It was suggested in official quarters that if the conference continued to deal with the Bolsheviks, the French might base their withdrawal on the complaint that the gathering had gone beyond the scope of its agenda. In such an event, the French government would consider the conference ended and the delegations remaining there as participating in an entirely new and separate conference not based on the conditions laid down by the Allies.

The opinion is held here that the conference has completely failed, and that any attempt to save appearances by introducing extraneous subjects can result only in disaster.

Peking to Suppress Chang's Manchurian Regime by Force

Warning Follows Report Defeated Leader Had Set Up Independent Government; Mines Imperiled

PEKING, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Officials of the Peking government to-day announced that if General Chang Tso-lin should attempt to establish the independence of Manchuria, as has been reported, he would be suppressed by force. The announcement was made in connection with a widespread report that the defeated Manchurian leader already had proclaimed the independence of Manchuria and Mongolia.

Government officials said this afternoon they had not received official confirmation of this report, although the British administration of the Kaiping mines had received a telegram purported to be signed by General Chang asserting that he alone was responsible for affairs in Manchuria and Mongolia, but that he would respect existing treaties and concessions.

The telegram, supposedly sent by General Chang, had reference to the British interests in the vicinity of Lunehow and Kaiping, where the troops of the Manchuria general and of General Wu Peifu, who defeated the Manchurians near Peking last week, are threatening renewed hostilities. The message, dated Friday, said independence had not yet been declared, but that the assemblies of three Manchurian provinces and other organizations had sent a protest to President Hsu Shih Chang against the government. It was announced that General Chang would develop along his old line of independent existence for them is impossible.

Many former Russian officers now living in Peking declared that Rennekampf's statement that Russia is now pursuing a nationalistic policy is significant in view of the fact that the Versailles treaty is just now being discussed as a basis for preventing Germany from developing along her old line of independent existence for them is impossible.

General Chang is reported to be recruiting a fresh army, and is said to be sending reinforcements to Lunehow.

TIENTSIN, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—An independent government has been set up by General Chang Tso-lin, defeated military governor of Mukden. A declaration of independence issued from his headquarters at Lunehow says that, having been deposed by the President of authority in Manchuria, Mongolia and Jehol, he henceforth repudiates all instructions from the President and all treaties negotiated by him.

The declaration sets forth that Chang intends to make favorable treaties with friendly powers in the name of the responsibilities enumerated, and will assume responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and property there. Foreign diplomats must communicate with him at Lunehow.

News from the Kaiping mining area is increasingly grave. The American military forces which are in charge of the railway in that section are considering the advisability of withdrawing all foreigners. If this step is taken it will probably result in incalculable damage to the mining property.

Jehol, mentioned in Chang Tso-lin's proclamation, is a city 116 miles east of Peking, in Chihli Province. It is also known by the name Chengtshing and is the site of a magnificent palace, which was the favorite residence of the Emperor Kien-lang.

Locusts So Thick in Spain That Mail Train Is Halted

MADRID, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Locusts are causing immense damage to crops, and governmental measures have proved insufficient to stop the plague, it was reported to-day in dispatches from La Carolina, Saragossa and Huesca, three principal agricultural sections of Spain. The plague is much more extensive than last year.

A mail train in the La Carolina region was stopped yesterday several times because of the thickness of the insects on the tracks, making them so greasy the train wheels were unable to grip the rails.

Red Agents in Germany Work For Alliance

Gen. Rennekampf, Blamed for Tannenberg Defeat, Appears at Hamburg in Guise of Propagandist Wants 2 Countries United

New Military Magazine, Openly Financed by Russia, Published in Berlin

By Joseph Shaplen

By Wireless to The Tribune (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

BERLIN, May 13.—General Rennekampf, who was Hindenburg's chief opponent in East Prussia during the World War and who is regarded as being chiefly responsible for the Russian defeat at Tannenberg because of gross negligence and dereliction of duty, has bobbed up in Hamburg.

In an interview he declared that Russia must co-operate with Germany in every way in order that both countries might extricate themselves from their difficulties. In short, the Russian "hero," who after the Battle of Tannenberg was regarded as little less than a traitor, hinted broadly that Russia and Germany must stand together against the rest of Europe if necessary to recoup their lost positions.

Rennekampff, who is now in the service of the Russian Soviet government, declared the Rapallo Treaty was a mistake, the former general declared, not only because of its immediate advantages but because of its great prospects for the future. The foreign policy of the Lenin government, he declared, was a mistake, but he declared, finds approval among all classes of Russians, including the monarchists.

"The policy of the Soviet government," he said, "is distinctly nationalistic. No Russian party will object to Germany's co-operation with Russia in a plan of restoration."

The great aim of Russia, the general said, is to restore her former position on the Baltic by regaining territories now embodied in the Baltic states. He was quite natural, he asserted, that two of Europe's greatest countries, which have been rendered helpless by the Versailles treaty, should help each other.

"Russia," he declared, "is being hurled back toward Asia by the loss of territory in the north and the south, while on our own border there has been placed an armed police force made up of three different nationalities, which cannot live without us. Their life is bound up in ours and the roots of their existence are buried deep in Russian soil. This situation cannot last forever. Many people of these hostile states realize that much already. An independent existence for them is impossible."

Many former Russian officers now living in Germany declared that Rennekampf's statement that Russia is now pursuing a nationalistic policy is significant in view of the fact that the Versailles treaty is just now being discussed as a basis for preventing Germany from developing along her old line of independent existence for them is impossible.

General Chang is reported to be recruiting a fresh army, and is said to be sending reinforcements to Lunehow.

Pacifists Fear Rapallo Treaty

In view of all this, it is no surprise that the Socialists and pacifists are beginning to realize the grave danger of the Rapallo treaty as the basis of a new European conflict. Thus Herr Gerlach, the leading pacifist editor, and foreign Minister Rathenau for concluding a treaty which would be a stupid piece of diplomacy and also as dangerous to European peace. This, he finds, is particularly true because of the alliance given to the treaty by Rennekampf, the Soviet spokesman.

Gerlach declares that Rathenau has placed Germany in an extremely dubious position, particularly because of the manner in which the Bolshevik leaders seek to utilize the treaty for propaganda purposes. Quoting Trotsky's recent speech to the Red Army, in which he told the soldiers that Russia would support herself on the German treaty in her efforts to repel attacks upon Russian independence, and bade the Red Army to hold "its sharp sword in readiness," Gerlach fiercely assails the Soviet militarists, who, he says, are now speaking the language of the erstwhile William II.

Gerlach also attacks Rathenau for his Russian policy, charging that it plays directly into the hands of the

Lloyd George And Barthou Clash Hotly

(Continued from page one)

useless to continue negotiations with the Reds.

The communication from Poincare emphasized that Russia must be left to ponder her failure and to face the reality that there is no other method of reaching a general agreement in Europe except along the lines laid down by the Western powers. No less as Russia desires to try to divide the powers, negotiate separate agreements with the Germans at Rapallo, and carry on propaganda, the French government takes the view that no understanding is possible.

While Russia is thinking the situation over, Poincare suggests that the Western powers send their experts to big cities, Copenhagen or Stockholm, from where sub-committees can travel into Russian districts and study conditions under the Soviet regime at first hand.

After a certain time Poincare suggests that the powers will have obtained more complete knowledge of conditions in Russia and as the powers cannot deal with them as they see fit, the European family on it is a matter of time.

After Barthou had read his program to Lloyd George and they had discussed its bearing on the situation here, the two men walked downtown Paris, for they met yesterday at the Miramar. As they met, the president of the French Republic, who was in the city, it struck up the tango jazz piece entitled: "The Last Illusion."

Barthou admitted later that not much progress had been made in his conversation with Lloyd George. The French spokesman did not attempt to hide his anxiety over the situation created by the fresh instructions from Paris, which embodied for him a complete reversal of his position, when he told Lloyd George he would try to help save something from the Genoa wreck.

Even if Lloyd George should accept the French point of view, it was indicated in Russian circles, because Russia was determined not to allow French former President Raymond Poincare to be represented to enter Russia.

Although the attitude of the Russians might have been assumed, they seemed more conciliatory to-night than before on the proposed non-aggression treaty. They said they were ready to agree to such an arrangement if the pending negotiations for settlement of frontier problems were allowed to go on.

The view of the neutral powers in France's attitude was outlined to the correspondent to-night by Giuseppe Morini, former president of Switzerland, who has been acting as spokesman for the neutrals at Genoa. He said:

"Premier Poincare was right when he said before the conference that there had not been sufficient preparation for these negotiations, but he might have suggested on the other hand that any real preparation for the Genoa meeting had been demanded in the form of preliminary sittings with the Russians."

"I consider the present French point of view impossible to sustain in its entirety. We are all anxious to avoid a break between France and Great Britain. I shall suggest therefore, a middle ground proposition that there shall be commissions appointed by all the Western powers and Russia. They shall sit in the same city, where the case shall be together when that seems advisable."

Chile and Peru Agree On Conference Policy

Plans Outlined for Discussion of Treaty of Ancon at the Washington Meeting

WASHINGTON, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The delegations of Chile and Peru completed at a series of consultations to-day their preliminary plans of procedure for the conference on questions arising from the Treaty of Ancon.

As a result of their discussions, each delegation was understood to be prepared to go into the conference Monday with a well considered outline of its policy.

Although the conference opens formally on Monday, the real give and take of diplomacy is not expected to get under way until late in the week.

In some well informed diplomatic circles it has been expected that Chile would give the conference its first concrete basis of negotiation by proposing that as a preliminary premise the treaty of Ancon be accepted as valid despite the unfulfilled article which provided for a plebiscite to decide the sovereignty of Tacna-Arica.

For one thing, a full recognition of the validity of the treaty would dispose at once of the question of Tarapaca, the territory provisionally granted that province to Chile was under additional. It would dispose quickly of the plea of a delegation of native Tarapacans who are in the United States to present a memorial holding the grant invalid.

Life Lease on Land Is New Soviet Plan

Peasants Would Hold Farms so Long as They Continued to Till Them

MOSCOW, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet government's new land policy, reiterating the principle of state ownership of all land, but providing life tenure for the peasants working it, was presented to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee last night as the first of a number of important measures which are expected to be adopted, putting legally into effect the new economic program. The measure provides that none may buy or sell land, but it may remain indefinitely in the possession of those cultivating it. They may be deprived of the property, however, if they leave it voluntarily and fail to cultivate it for three consecutive years; if they fail to sell or pawn their holdings; if they emigrate or if the plots are wanted for state purposes.

Peasants temporarily unable to cultivate the land themselves are permitted for a maximum of two sowing seasons. Communes working the land themselves are permitted in certain cases to hire labor.

French Operator Coming To Discuss Genoa Oil Plans

HAVRE, May 13.—General Gasquin, a prominent French oil operator, left for America to-day on board the steamship Paris. It is understood that he is going to New York to consult Standard Oil officials concerning negotiations at Genoa between the Royal Dutch and Shell oil interests and the Russian Soviet delegates.

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